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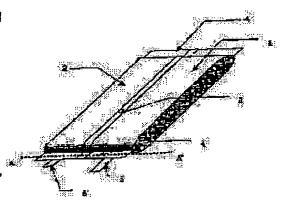
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(54) NONAQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a light-weight and safety nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery. SOLUTION: In a nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery comprising a generating element in a bag-shaped unit battery case, a thickness of a collector lead connected to a negative electrode plate and a collector lead connected to a positive electrode plate is 50 µm or more and 500 µm or less, a width thereof is 2 mm or more, the collector lead connected to the positive electrode plate is made of a metal of 100 kcal/(m.hr.° C) or more of heat conductivity, and the collector lead connected to the negative electrode plate is made of a metal of 70 kcal/(m.hr.° C) or more of heat conductivity, or the collector lead connected to the regulative electrode plate is made of a metal of 70 kcal/(m.hr.° or more of heat conductivity, and the collector lead connected to the positive electrode plate is made of a metal of 100 kcal/(m.hr.° C) or more of heat conductivity.



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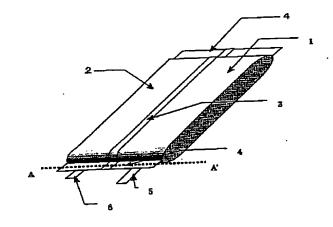
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(54) 【発明の名称】 非水電解質二次電池

(57)【要約】



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 袋状単電池ケースに、正極板と隔離体と 負極板とを有する発電要素を収納した非水電解質二次電池において、負極板に接合された集電リード及び正極板に接合された集電リードの厚さが50μm以上500μm以下で、幅が2mm以上であり、正極板に接合された集電リードが熱伝導率100kcal/(m・hr・℃)以上の金属であることを特徴とする非水電解質二次 雷池。

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【請求項2】 袋状単電池ケースに、正極板と隔離体と 負極板とを有する発電要素を収納した非水電解質二次電池において、負極板に接合された集電リード及び正極板に接合された集電リードの厚さが50μm以上500μm以下で、幅が2mm以上であり、負極板に接合された集電リードが熱伝導率70kcal/(m・hr・℃)以上の金属であることを特徴とする非水電解質二次電池。

【請求項3】 袋状単電池ケースに、正極板と隔離体と 負極板とを有する発電要素を収納した非水電解質二次電池において、負極板に接合された集電リード及び正極板 20 に接合された集電リードの厚さが 50 $^{\mu}$ m以下で、幅が 20 m以上であり、負極板に接合された集電リードが熱伝導率 20 20 以上の金属であり、かつ正極板に接合された集電リードが熱伝導率 10 10

【請求項4】 袋状単電池ケースの材質が金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムであることを特徴とする、請求項1~3 記載の非水電解質二次電池。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、単電池が袋状ケースに収納された非水電解質二次電池に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、携帯用無線電話、携帯用パソコン、携帯用ビデオカメラ等の電子機器が開発され、各種電子機器が携帯可能な程度に小型化されている。それに伴って、内蔵される電池としても、高エネルギー密度を有し、且つ軽量なものが採用されている。そのような要求を満たす典型的な電池は、特にリチウム金属やリチウム合金等の活物質、又はリチウムイオンを吸蔵及び放出できる物質をいう。)である炭素に吸蔵させたリチウムインターカレーション化合物を負極材料とし、LiClO4、LiPF6等のリチウム塩を溶解した非プロトン性の有機溶媒を電解液とする非水電解質二次電池であ

【0003】この非水電解質二次電池は、上記の負極材料をその支持体である負極集電体に保持してなる負極板、リチウムコバルト複合酸化物のようにリチウムイオ

ンと可逆的に電気化学反応をする正極活物質をその支持 体である正極集電体に保持してなる正極板、電解液を保 持するとともに負極板と正極板との間に介在して両極の 短絡を防止するセパレータからなっている。

【0004】そして、上記正極板、セパレータ及び負極板は、いずれも薄いシートないし箔状に成形されたものを順に積層、又は螺旋状に巻いて、気密構造を有する金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムからなる電池容器に収納される。

【0005】この非水電解質二次電池を電子機器に用いる場合、単電池又は複数個の直列接続したものとして目的の電圧を得るようにする。この単数又は複数個の電池は、充放電制御回路とともに樹脂もしくは金属と樹脂からなる筐体に収納され、内容物を取り出せないよう封口して電池パックとして用いられる。

【0006】また、近年の携帯機器の小形、軽量化が急速に進む中、非水電解質電池に限らず電池を電源とする機器の場合、電池の軽量化及び安全化、低価格化の要請は尽きることがない。電池の小形、軽量化を実現するためには、ラミネート非水電解質単電池が好適であり、高い安全性を備えたものであることが望ましい。

[0007]

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【発明が解決しようとする課題】非水電解質二次電池において、電解液の溶媒として可燃性有機化合物が用いられることが多い。従来、正極活物質として用いられているコバルト酸リチウムの充電深度は、Li/Li*の平衡電位に対して約4.2~4.3Vの範囲としているが、これは、充放電時にコバルト酸リチウムの結晶構造が可逆的に維持できることと電解液の電位窓の上限で規定されるものである。

【0008】正極電位が前記の電位を越えて充電され続けると、有機電解液の分解反応や正極活物質の分解反応などで発生した気体による電池の内圧の上昇や、前記反応熱による電池温度の上昇を引き起こし、電池の破裂、発火に至ってしまう。

【0009】このため、非水電解質電池において、電池が破裂、発火に至る前で、正極電位が規定電位を越えないように、保護回路を設けて電池の安全性を確保している。さらに、何らかの原因によって保護回路が故障して過充電状態となった場合においても、電池の安全性を確保できることが望ましい。

【0010】過充電時に非水電解質二次電池が破裂、発火を引き起こす原因の一つとして、非水電解質電池内において連鎖的に発生する種々の発熱反応が考えられる。すなわち、非水電解質電池が過充電状態となった時、電解液分解反応によって生じる熱によって電池温度が上昇する。電池温度が約120℃に達すると、負極に用いられているグラファイト表面の皮膜の分解反応による発熱やグラファイト表面での電解液分解反応が、電池の温度上昇を促進するものと考えられる。これらの反応が電解

液の沸騰や既に電池内に存在する気体の膨張などを引き起こし、電池の内圧を急激に上昇させるという問題があった。

【0011】これらの発熱反応が断熱状態で進行すれば、電池温度は正極活物質の自己分解反応による熱逸走を引き起こして、電池の破裂あるいは発火に至るものと考えられる。

【0012】したがって、前述のような非水電解質電池の破裂や発火などの問題を解決するための手段として、これらの電池の温度上昇を促進させる原因となる個々の発熱反応を抑制するという手段とともに、熱逸走する温度まで電池温度が上昇しないように、電池内で発生した熱を効果的に電池外へ放出しなければならない。

【0013】 ここで、金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムを熱溶着してなる電池ケースを用いた単電池(以下、「ラミネート単電池」と略す)は、従来の金属製電池ケースを用いた単電池と比較して、ケース自体の熱伝導率が小さいために、電池内で発熱が起こった場合、ケースを介して放熱されにくい。

【0014】また、ラミネート単電池は電池内で気体が 20 発生すると容易に膨張変形して、発電要素と電池ケース の間に隙間ができてしまう。この発電要素と金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムケース間の気体の層が断熱層として作用して、発電要素で発生した熱が効果的に電池ケースに 伝導できず、放熱することができないものと考えられる。

【0015】この結果、過充電時に気体が発生して電池 厚さが増加した時、金属製ケースを用いた単電池と比較 して、ラミネート単電池の方が発電要素の温度が上昇し やすくなってしまうものと考えられる。

【0016】すなわち、ラミネート単電池の過充電時においては、前述の連鎖的に発生する各発熱反応そのものを抑制することとともに、これによって発生する熱を効果的に電池系外へ放出することが非常に重要になってくるものと考えられる。

【0017】非水電解質電池の過充電時の安全性を確保することを目的として、正極電位が約4.6Vに達したときに分解する電解液添加物を用いることによって、正極活物質の充電反応をそれ以上進行させずに、高電位における正極活物質の分解発熱反応を抑制するという手法 40などが提案されているが、この手法によっては、従来の非水電解質電池より低電圧時あるいは高温放置時に、電解液添加物の分解によって気体を発生してしまう。

【0018】このため、電池の膨張変形を生じやすいラミネート単電池にこの手法を用いることは好ましくない。電解液の分解ガスによってラミネート単電池が膨張変形すると、前述のように発電要素が放熟されにくくなり、負極の皮膜分解による発熱反応を引き起こし、続いて正極活物質の熱逸走を引き起こすからである。

[0019]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明になる非水電解質電池は、上記問題を鑑みてなされたものであり、袋状単電池ケースに、正極板と隔離体と負極板とを有する発電要素を収納した非水電解質二次電池において、負極板に接合された集電リード及び正極板に接合された集電リードの厚さが 50μ m以上 500μ m以下で、幅が2mm以上とし、正極板に接合された集電リードが熱伝導率100kcal/(m・hr・ $\mathbb C$)以上の金属であるか、あるいは、負極板に接合された集電リードが熱伝導率70kcal/(m・hr・ $\mathbb C$)以上の金属であるか、あるいは、負極板に接合された集電リードが熱伝導率70kcal/(m・hr・ $\mathbb C$)以上の金属であるとを特徴とするものである。

【0020】さらに、本発明は、袋状単電池ケースの材質が金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムであることを特徴とする。

【0021】本発明によって、ラミネート単電池が膨張変形して、電池ケースを介して発電要素の放熱が効果的におこなわれない場合でも、正極板および負極板における発熱をリードを介して電池系外に効果的に放出して電池温度の上昇を抑制し、次段階の発熱反応である正極活物質の熱逸走を抑制することが可能となる。

【0022】本発明によって、金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムケースを用いた非水電解質二次電池において、従来の金属製ケースと比較して重量エネルギー密度を向上させることができ、このラミネート単電池を安全化することができる。

30 [0023]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明になる非水電解質二次電池は、箔状に成形した平板状の電極を隔離体を介して多数積層した発電要素あるいはシート状極板を隔離体を介して巻回した発電要素を、袋状単電池ケースに収納し、発電要素の負極板および正極板に接合された金属製リードが、袋状単電池ケースの熱溶着部分から外部に取り出された構造である。特に、単電池ケースの材質としては、金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムを使用する。

【0024】そして、負極板に接合された集電リード及び正極板に接合された集電リードの、厚さが 50μ m以上 500μ m以下で、幅が2 mm以上とするものである。リードの厚さが 50μ m未満の場合には、リードを他の機器と接合する際、機械的強度が小さすぎて使用できず、また、リードの厚さが 500μ mを越えると、リード部分の熱溶着封口が困難で、密封できない場合が生じ、リード部分の重量も大きくなって、電池のエネルギー密度を下げてしまう。

【0025】また、リードの幅が2mm未満になると、 電気抵抗が高くなって大電流での充放電では不利であ り、さらに、取り扱いが困難になる。さらに、リードの 幅の最大値は、リード取り付け部の封口部の長さによって制限を受ける。すなわち、封口部の長さに対して、リードの幅が大きすぎると、封口部の熱溶着部分が短くなって、封口部の剥離が起こり易くなる。そこで、リード取り付け部の封口部の長さをLmmとした場合、この封口部に正極リードと負極リードが取り付けられるため、それぞれのリードの幅はL/2mm以上にはできないが、封口部の熱溶着の剥離を防止するためには、リードの幅は3L/8以下とすることが好ましい。

【0026】そして、正極板に接合された集電リードが 10 熱伝導率100kcal/($m\cdot h r \cdot \mathbb{C}$)以上の金属であるか、負極板に接合された集電リードが熱伝導率70kcal/($m\cdot h r \cdot \mathbb{C}$)以上の金属であるか、あるいは、負極板に接合された集電リードとしては熱伝導率が70kcal/($m\cdot h r \cdot \mathbb{C}$)以上の金属を使用し、かつ正極板に接合された集電リードとしては熱伝導率100kcal/($m\cdot h r \cdot \mathbb{C}$)以上の金属を使用することにより、本発明になる袋状単電池ケースを使用した非水電解質二次電池は、電池内において何らかの発熱が生じた時、その熱を、リードを介して効果的に電池 20 外に放出できるために、過充電時の安全性が高くなるものである。

【0027】本発明は、発電要素を金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムのような、例えば薄いシート状のソフトケースに収納しているので、気密性に優れかつシーリング工程の煩雑さを解消することができ、安価な製造、軽量化が可能となる。

【0028】加えて、単電池が気密性に優れるため、従来のようにハードケース自体の気密性は問題にならない。それゆえに、ワンタッチ式の組立構造とすることができるため、電池パックの製造を極めて容易にすることができる。さらに、電池収納容器には、インサート成形された外部機器接続用の端子が形成されているので、なお一層製造工程の容易化並びに製造コストの削減ができる。

【0029】本発明において、金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムの熱溶着部の材質としてポリエチレンを例として述べたが、これは、ポリプロピレン、ポリエチレンテレフタレートなどの熱可塑性高分子材料を使用することができる。

【0030】また袋状単電池ケースとしては、金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムを熱溶着することによって封筒状に成形したラミネートケースや、2枚の金属ラミネート樹脂シートの4辺を熱溶着したものや、一枚のシートを二つ折りにして3辺を熱溶着したもの、金属ラミネート樹脂シートをプレス成形してカップ状にしたものに発電要素を入れるようなラミネートケースなど、あらゆる形状の金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムケースを用いることができる

【0031】本発明になる非水電解質二次電池に使用す 50

る電解液溶媒としては、エチレンカーボネート、プロピレンカーボネート、ジメチルカーボネート、ジエチルカーボネート、 y ープチロラクトン、スルホラン、ジメチルスルホキシド、アセトニトリル、ジメチルホルムアミド、ジメチルアセトアミド、1, 2ージメトキシエタン、1, 2ージエトキシエタン、テトラヒドロフラン、2ーメチルテトラヒドロフラン、ジオキソラン、メチルアセテート等の極性溶媒、もしくはこれらの混合物を使用してもよい。

【0032】また、有機溶媒に溶解するリチウム塩としては、LiPF6、LiClO4、LiBF4、LiAsF6、LiCF3CO2、LiCF3SO3、LiN(SO2CF3)2、LiN(COCF3)2、LiN(COCF3)2などの塩もしくはこれらの混合物でもよい。

【0033】また、北発明になる非水電解質二次電池の隔離体としては、絶縁性のポリエチレン微多孔膜に電解液を含浸したものや、高分子固体電解質、高分子固体電解質に電解液を含有させたゲル状電解質等も使用できる。また、絶縁性の微多孔膜と高分子固体電解質等を組み合わせて使用してもよい。さらに、高分子固体電解質として有孔性高分子固体電解質膜を使用する場合、高分子中に含有させる電解液と、細孔中に含有させる電解液とが異なっていてもよい。

【0034】さらに、正極材料たるリチウムを吸蔵放出可能な化合物としては、無機化合物としては、組成式 L i_xMO_2 、または $Li_yM_2O_4$ (ただしM は遷移金属、 $0 \le x \le 1$ 、 $0 \le y \le 2$)で表される、複合酸化物、トンネル状の空孔を有する酸化物、層状構造の金属カルコゲン化物を用いることができる。その具体例としては、 $LiCoO_2$ 、 $LiNiO_2$ 、 $LiMn_2O_4$ 、 $Li2Mn_2O_4$ 、 MnO_2 、 FeO_2 、 V_2O_5 、 V_6O_{13} 、 TiO_2 、 TiS_2 等が挙げられる。また、有機化合物としては、例えばポリアニリン等の導電性ポリマー等が挙げられる。さらに、無機化合物、有機化合物を問わず、上記各種活物質を混合して用いてもよい。

【0035】さらに、負極材料たる化合物としては、A 1、Si、Pb、Sn、Zn、Cd等とリチウムとの合 金、LiFe2O3、WO2、MoO2等の遷移金属酸化 物、グラファイト、カーボン等の炭素質材料、Li s(Li3N)等の窒化リチウム、もしくは金属リチウム 箔、又はこれらの混合物を用いてもよい。

[0036]

【実施例】次に、本発明を好適な実施例にもとづき、図面を参照して説明する。

[実施例1] 図1は本発明になる非水電解質二次電池の外観を示した図である。図1において、1は非水電解質二次電池であり、2は金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムケース、3および4は金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムケースの熱溶着部、5は正極リード、6は負極リードである。正

R

極板、隔離体および負極板からなる電極群が非水系の電 解液(図示省略)とともに金属ラミネート樹脂フィルム を熱溶着してなるラミネートフィルムケース2に収納し た。

【0037】正極活物質にはリチウムコバルト複合酸化物を用いた。正極板は集電体に上記リチウムコバルト複合酸化物が活物質として保持したものである。集電体は厚さ 20μ mのアルミニウム箔である。正極板は、結着剤であるポリフッ化ビニリデン6部と導電剤であるアセチレンブラック3部とを活物質91部とともに混合し、適宜N-メチルピロリドンを加えてベースト状に調製した後、その集電体材料の両面に塗布、乾燥することによって製作した。正極リードの寸法は幅3mm、厚さ100 μ m、ケースの外部に出ている部分の長さ10mmとした。

【0038】 負極板は、集電体の両面に、ホスト物質としてのグラファイト(黒鉛)92部と結着剤としてのポリフッ化ビニリデン8部とを混合し、適宜Nーメチルピロリドンを加えてベースト状に調製したものを塗布、乾燥することによって製作した。負極板の集電体は厚さ14μmの銅箔を用いた。負極リードの寸法は幅3mm、厚さ100μm、ケースの外部に出ている部分の長さ10mmとした。

【0039】隔離体はポリエチレン微多孔膜とし、また、電解液は、LiPF6を1mol/l含むエチレンカーボネート:ジエチルカーボネート=3:7(体積比)の混合液とした。

【0040】極板の寸法は、正極板が厚さ180 μ m、幅49mm、セパレータが厚さ25 μ m、幅53mm、負極板が厚さ170 μ m、幅51mmであり、順に重ね 30合わせてポリエチレンの長方形状の巻芯を中心として、その周囲に長円渦状に巻いた後、金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムケースに収納した。

【0041】図2は、図1に示した非水電解質二次電池のA-A′断面を示したものである。図2において、5は正極リード、6は負極リード、10は最外層の表面保護用の厚さ12μmのポリエチレンテレフタレート(PET)フィルム、11はバリア層としての厚さ9μmのアルミニウム箔、12は熱溶着層としての厚さ100μmの酸変性ポリエチレン(PE)層であり、気密封口用 40のラミネートフィルムケースは10と11と12からなり、最外層の表面保護用PETフィルム10とバリア層としてのアルミニウム箔11はウレタン系接着剤で接着している。

【0042】また、図2において、13は接着層、14

は電解液パリア層であり、正極リード 5 および負極リード 6 は、金属との接着層 1 3を形成する 1 0 0 μ mの酸変性中密度ポリエチレン層を接着し、その外側に電解液パリア層 1 4 として 7 0 μ mのエバール樹脂(クラレ製のエチレンビニルアルコール共重合樹脂)層を設けたものである。これらを図 2 のように重ねて接着すると良好な気密性が得られる。

【0043】リードの材質として、正極にアルミニウム、負極に銅を使用した電池をNo.1-1、正極にニッケルメッキ銅、負極に銅を使用した電池をNo.1-2、正極にアルミニウム、負極にニッケルを使用した電池をNo.1-3、正極にアルミニウム、負極にステンレススチール(SUS304)を使用した電池をNo.1-4、正極にアルミニウム、負極にチタンを使用した電池をNo.1-5、正極にニッケル、負極に銅を使用した電池をNo.1-6とした。

【0044】このようにして、公称容量500mAhのラミネート単電池を試作した。

[実施例2] 正極リードおよび負極リードを形成する金属の材質が異なる以外は、実施例1と同様のラミネート単電池を製作した。

【0045】リードの材質として、正極にニッケル、負極にニッケルを使用した電池をNo.2-1、正極にニッケル、負極にステンレススチール(SUS304)を使用した電池をNo.2-2、正極にニッケル、負極にチタンを使用した電池をNo.3-3とした。

[実施例3] 正極リードおよび負極リードの幅が異なる以外は、実施例1の電池No.1-1 と同様のラミネート単電池を製作した。

【0046】リードの幅を、正・負極とも1.5mmとした電池をNo.3-1、2mmとした電池をNo.3-2、2.5mmとした電池をNo.3-3とした。

[実施例4] 正極リードおよび負極リードの厚さが異なる以外は、実施例1の電池No. 1-1と同様のラミネート単電池を製作した。

【0047】リードの厚さを、正・負極とも 40μ mとした電池をNo.4-1、 50μ mとした電池をNo.4-2、 500μ mとした電池をNo.4-3、 520μ mとした電池をNo.4-4とした。

【0048】実施例1~4のラミネート単電池の安全性を比較するために、25℃において1A/10Vまで過充電をおこなった。その結果を表1に示す。

[0049]

【表1】

10

| 電池 | 正極リード | | | | 負極リード | | | | 過充電 |
|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| No. | 材質 | 熟伝 | 幅 | 厚さ | 材質 | 熱伝 | 幅 | 厚さ | 試験 |
| | | 英率 | mm | μm | | 英率 | mm | μm | 結果 |
| 1-1 | Al | 140 | 3 | 100 | Cu | 290 | а | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 1-2 | Ni /st Cu | 290 | 3 | 100 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 1-3 | Al | 140 | 3 | 100 | ž | 78 | 3 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 1-4 | Al | 140 | 3 | 100 | SUS | 20 | 3 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 1-5 | Al | 140 | 3 | 100 | Ti | 15 | 3 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 1-6 | Ni | 78 | 3 | 100 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 2-1 | Ni | 78 | 3 | 100 | Na | 78 | 3 | 100 | 発火 |
| 2-2 | Nã | 78 | 3 | 100 | ana | 20 | 3 | 100 | 発火 |
| 2-3 | Ni | 78 | 3 | 100 | Ti | 15 | 3 | 100 | 発火 |
| 3-1 | Al | 140 | 1.5 | 100 | Cu | 290 | 1.5 | 100 | 発火 |
| 3-2 | Al | 140 | 2 | 100 | Cu | 290 | 2 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 3-3 | Al | 140 | 2.5 | 100 | Cu | 290 | 2.5 | 100 | 破製発火なし |
| 4-1 | Al | 140 | 3 | 40_ | Cu | 290 | 3 | 40 | 破裂発火なし |
| 4-2 | Al | 140 | 3 | 50 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 50 | 破裂発火なし |
| 4-3 | Al | 140 | 3 | 500 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 500 | 破製発火なし |
| 4-4 | Al | 140 | 3 | 520 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 520 | 破裂 |

【0050】注 熱伝導率の単位は、kcal/(mh·r·℃)

表1より、No. 1-1~1-6、3-2、3-3、4 -1~4-3の電池は、実施例No. 2-1~2-3、 3-1、4-4の電池と比較して、過充電時の安全性が 優れていることがわかる。

【0051】 ここで、上記の結果となった原因を明らかとするために、実施例 $No.1-1\sim4-4$ の電池を、電流1Aで充電し、端子電圧が5.8 Vになった時に充電を停止して、ドライ雰囲気下でこれらの電池の解体調査をおこなった。

【0052】その結果、実施例 $No.1-1\sim1-6$ 、 $3-2、3-3、4-1\sim4-4$ の電池のエレメントにおいて、セパレータは電池を製作した時と同等の白色を保っていたが、実施例 $No.2-1\sim2-3、3-1$ では、負極リード付近に対向していたセパレータが透明に変色していた。また、実施例2-3では、正極リード付近に対向していたセパレータが透明に変色していた。

【0053】このようなセパレータの変色は、過充電時に一度電池温度がセパレータの融点付近まで上昇したことを示唆している。すなわち、実施例No. 2-1~2-3、3-1の電池は、正極リードまたは負極リードの熱伝導率が低く、電池内における発熱速度がリードによっておこなわれる放熱の速度よりも大きかったために、実施例No. 1-1~1-6、3-2、3-3、4-1~4-0電池と比較して、電池温度が上昇したものと

考えられる。このために、実施例No. 2-1~2-3、3-1の電池では、電池温度が正極活物質の自己分解温度にまで達して熱逸走を引き起こし、過充電時の安全性が低かったものと推察される。

【0054】また、No. 4-4の電池は、リードの熱伝導に問題はなかったが、熱溶着部分の長さが不十分なため、内圧のわずかの上昇でも電池が破裂した。また、No. 4-1の電池は、過充電試験では問題はなかったが、リード部分の機械的強度が弱く、取り扱いや他の機器との接続の場合に問題を起こした。

【0055】以上のように、負極リード及び正極リードの厚さが 50μ m以上 500μ m以下で、幅が2mm以上であり、正極リードの熱伝導率が $100kca1/(mh\cdot r\cdot \mathbb{C})$ 以上、かつ負極リードの熱伝導率が $70kca1/(mh\cdot r\cdot \mathbb{C})$ 以上である場合に、過充電時の安全性が優れた非水電解質二次電池が得られることがわかった。

[0056]

【発明の効果】本発明になる正極リードおよび負極リードを使用することにより、電池内部で発熱が生じた場合、その熱がリードを介して効果的に電池外部に放出されるため、電池の安全化を確保でき、さらに、非水電解質電池の軽量化および薄型化を可能となり、携帯用電子機器の部品として有益である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明になる非水電解質二次電池の外観を示す

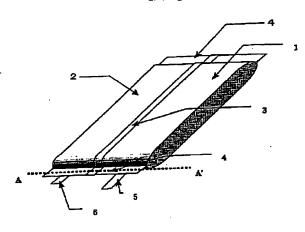
図。

【図2】本発明になる非水電解質二次電池のA-A'断 面図。

【符号の説明】

1 非水電解質二次電池





フロントページの続き

Fターム(参考) 5H011 AA02 AA13 BB03 CC02 CC06

CC10 EE04 FF04 KK00 KK01

5H022 AA09 CC03 CC08 CC09 CC11

CC16 CC21 EE01 EE06

5H029 AJ12 AK02 AK03 AL02 AL03

ALO6 ALO7 ALO8 AL12 AMO3

AMO4 AMO5 AMO6 DJO5 DJO7

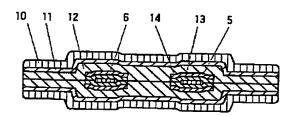
EJ01 EJ11 HJ00 HJ04

2 金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムケース 3、4 金属ラミネート樹脂フィルムケースの熱溶着部

12

- 5 正極リード
- 6 負極リード

[図2]



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which contained the generation-of-electrical-energy element which has a positive-electrode plate, a separator, and a negative-electrode plate, the thickness of the current collection lead joined to the current collection lead and positive-electrode plate which were joined to the negative-electrode plate by the saccate cell case by 50 micrometers or more 500 micrometers or less The nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery characterized by for width of face being 2mm or more, and the current collection lead joined to the positive-electrode plate being the metal of the thermal conductivity of 100kcal / (m-hrand**) more than.

[Claim 2] In the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which contained the generation-of-electrical-energy element which has a positive-electrode plate, a separator, and a negative-electrode plate, the thickness of the current collection lead joined to the current collection lead and positive-electrode plate which were joined to the negative-electrode plate by the saccate cell case by 50 micrometers or more 500 micrometers or less The nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery characterized by for width of face being 2mm or more, and the current collection lead joined to the negative-electrode plate being the metal of the thermal conductivity of 70kcal / (m-hrand**) more than.

[Claim 3] In the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which contained the generation-of-electrical-energy element which has a positive-electrode plate, a separator, and a negative-electrode plate, the thickness of the current collection lead joined to the current collection lead and positive-electrode plate which were joined to the negative-electrode plate by the saccate cell case by 50 micrometers or more 500 micrometers or less The nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery characterized by for width of face being 2mm or more, and for the current collection lead joined to the negative-electrode plate being the metal of the thermal conductivity of 70kcal / (m-hrand**) more than, and the current collection lead joined to the positive-electrode plate being the metal of the thermal conductivity of 100kcal / (m-hrand**) more than.

[Claim 4] The nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by the quality of the material of a saccate cell case being a metal lamination resin film.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery with which the cell was contained by the saccate case.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, electronic equipment, such as portable radiotelephony, a portable personal computer, and a portable video camera, is developed, and extent which can carry various electronic equipment is miniaturized. In connection with it, it has a high energy consistency also as a cell built in, and the lightweight thing is adopted. Especially the typical cell that fills such a demand is a nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which uses as a negative-electrode ingredient active materials, such as a lithium metal and a lithium alloy, or the lithium intercalation compound which carried out occlusion of the lithium ion to the carbon which is a host substance (a host substance means occlusion and the matter which can be emitted for a lithium ion here.), and uses as the electrolytic solution the aprotic organic solvent which dissolved the lithium salt of LiClO4 and LiPF6 grade.

[0003] This nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery consists of a separator which intervenes between a negative-electrode plate and a positive-electrode plate, and prevents the short circuit of two poles while holding the negative-electrode plate which comes to hold the above-mentioned negative-electrode ingredient to the negative-electrode charge collector which is that base material, the positive-electrode plate which comes to hold the positive active material which carries out electrochemical reaction to a lithium ion reversibly like a lithium cobalt multiple oxide to the positive-electrode charge collector which is that base material, and the electrolytic solution. [0004] And each of above-mentioned positive-electrode plates, separators, and negative-electrode plates is contained by the cell container which becomes order from a laminating or the metal lamination resin film which winds spirally and has an airtight structure in what was fabricated a thin sheet thru/or in the shape of a foil.

[0005] When using this nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery for electronic equipment, the target electrical potential difference is obtained as a thing of a cell or plurality which carried out series connection. These unit or two or more cells are contained by the case which consists of resin, or a metal and resin with a charge-and-discharge control circuit, they are obturated so that contents cannot be taken out, and they are used as a cell pack.

[0006] Moreover, while small [of a pocket device in recent years] and lightweight-ization progress quickly, in the case of the device which uses not only a nonaqueous electrolyte cell but a cell as a power source, the request of lightweight-izing and safing of a cell, and low-pricing is not exhausted. In order to realize small [of a cell], and lightweight-ization, a lamination nonaqueous electrolyte cell is suitable and it is desirable to have high safety.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In a nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery, an inflammable organic compound is used as a solvent of the electrolytic solution in many cases. the charge depth of the cobalt acid lithium conventionally used as positive active material -- the equilibrium potential of Li/Li+ -- receiving -- about 4.2 -- although considered as the range of -4.3V, this is prescribed by the upper limit of the potential window of that the crystal structure of a cobalt

acid lithium can maintain reversibly, and the electrolytic solution at the time of charge and discharge.

[0008] If positive-electrode potential continues being charged exceeding the aforementioned potential, the rise of the internal pressure of a cell with the gas generated in the decomposition reaction of the organic electrolytic solution, the decomposition reaction of positive active material, etc. and the rise of the cell temperature by said heat of reaction will be caused, and it will keep in the burst of a cell, and ignition very much.

[0009] For this reason, in a nonaqueous electrolyte cell, before a cell results in a burst and ignition, the protection network was prepared and the safety of a cell is secured so that positive-electrode potential may not exceed convention potential. Furthermore, when a protection network breaks down and it changes into a overcharge condition according to a certain cause, it is desirable for the safety of a cell to be securable.

[0010] The various exothermic reaction which a nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery generates continuously in a nonaqueous electrolyte cell as one of the causes which cause a burst and ignition at the time of overcharge can be considered. That is, when a nonaqueous electrolyte cell changes into a overcharge condition, cell temperature rises with the heat produced by the electrolytic-solution decomposition reaction. If cell temperature amounts to about 120 degrees C, the electrolytic-solution decomposition reaction in generation of heat and the graphite front face by the decomposition reaction of the coat on the front face of graphite used for the negative electrode will be considered to promote the temperature rise of a cell. These reactions caused ebullition of the electrolytic solution, the expansion of a gas which already exists in a cell, and there was a problem of raising the internal pressure of a cell rapidly.

[0011] If such exothermic reaction advances in the state of heat insulation, cell temperature will cause the heat flight by the autolysis reaction of positive active material, and it will be thought that it results in a burst or ignition of a cell.

[0012] Therefore, the heat generated within the cell must be effectively emitted out of a cell so that cell temperature may not rise to the temperature which carries out heat flight with a means to control each exothermic reaction which becomes the cause of promoting the temperature rise of these cells, as a means for solving problems, such as a burst of the above nonaqueous electrolyte cells, and ignition.

[0013] Here, the cell (it abbreviates to a "lamination cell" hereafter) using the cell case which comes to carry out heat welding of the metal lamination resin film cannot radiate heat easily through a case, when generation of heat takes place within a cell as compared with the cell which used the conventional metal cell case, since the thermal conductivity of the case itself is small.

[0014] Moreover, a lamination cell will carry out expansion deformation easily, if a gas occurs within a cell, and a clearance will be made between a generation-of-electrical-energy element and a cell case. This generation-of-electrical-energy element and the layer of the gas between metal lamination resin film cases act as a thermal break, and the heat generated with the generation-of-electrical-energy element cannot conduct in a cell case effectively, but it is thought that heat cannot be radiated.

[0015] Consequently, when a gas occurs and cell thickness increases at the time of overcharge, as compared with the cell using a metal case, the direction of a lamination cell is considered that the temperature of a generation-of-electrical-energy element becomes easy to rise.

[0016] That is, it is considered to become very important to emit effectively the heat generated by this out of a fuel cell subsystem with controlling each above-mentioned exothermic reaction itself generated continuously at the time of overcharge of a lamination cell.

[0017] By using the electrolytic-solution additive disassembled when positive-electrode potential reaches about 4.6 V for the purpose of securing the safety at the time of overcharge of a nonaqueous electrolyte cell Although the technique of controlling the decomposition exothermic reaction of the positive active material in high potential etc. is proposed without advancing the charge reaction of positive active material more than it Depending on [cell/conventional/nonaqueous electrolyte] this technique, a gas will be generated by disassembly of an electrolytic-solution additive at the time of a low battery or elevated-temperature neglect.

[0018] For this reason, it is not desirable to use this technique for the lamination cell which is easy to

produce expansion deformation of a cell. It is because a generation-of-electrical-energy element becomes being hard to radiate heat as mentioned above, the exothermic reaction by coat disassembly of a negative electrode is triggered, and heat flight of positive active material will be continuously caused if a lamination cell carries out expansion deformation by the cracked gas of the electrolytic solution.

[0019]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which contained the generation-of-electrical-energy element which the nonaqueous electrolyte cell which becomes this invention is made in view of the above-mentioned problem, and has a positive-electrode plate, a separator, and a negative-electrode plate in a saccate cell case The thickness of the current collection lead joined to the current collection lead and positive-electrode plate which were joined to the negative-electrode plate by 50 micrometers or more 500 micrometers or less [whether the current collection lead to which width of face set to 2mm or more, and was joined to the positive-electrode plate is the metal of the thermal conductivity of 100kcal / (m-hrand**) more than, and] [whether the current collection lead joined to the negative-electrode plate is the metal of the thermal conductivity of 70kcal / (m-hrand**) more than, and] Or it is characterized by for the current collection lead joined to the negative-electrode plate being the metal of the thermal conductivity of 70kcal / (m-hrand**) more than, and the current collection lead joined to the positive-electrode plate being the metal of the thermal conductivity of 100kcal / (m-hrand**) more than.

[0020] Furthermore, this invention is characterized by the quality of the material of a saccate cell case being a metal lamination resin film.

[0021] Even when a lamination cell carries out expansion deformation and heat dissipation of a generation-of-electrical-energy element is not effectively performed through a cell case by this invention, it becomes possible to emit effectively out of a fuel cell subsystem generation of heat in a positive-electrode plate and a negative-electrode plate through a lead, to control the rise of cell temperature, and to control heat flight of the positive active material which is the exothermic reaction of a next step story.

[0022] By this invention, in the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery using a metal lamination resin film case, weight energy density can be raised as compared with the conventional metal case, and safing of this lamination cell can be carried out.

[0023]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The metal lead which the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which becomes this invention contained the generation-of-electrical-energy element which wound the generation-of-electrical-energy element or sheet-like plate which carried out the a large number laminating of the plate-like electrode fabricated in the shape of a foil through the separator through the separator in the saccate cell case, and was joined to the negative-electrode plate and positive-electrode plate of a generation-of-electrical-energy element is the structure taken out from a part for the heat welding of a saccate cell case outside. A metal lamination resin film is used especially as the quality of the material of a cell case.

[0024] And the thickness of the current collection lead joined to the current collection lead and positive-electrode plate which were joined to the negative-electrode plate is 50 micrometers or more 500 micrometers or less, and width of face may be 2mm or more. If a mechanical strength is too small to use it but and the thickness of a lead exceeds 500 micrometers in case a lead is joined to other devices when the thickness of a lead is less than 50 micrometers, heat joining obturation of a lead part is difficult, the case where it cannot seal will arise, the weight of a lead part will also become large, and the energy density of a cell will be lowered.

[0025] Moreover, if the width of face of a lead is set to less than 2mm, electric resistance becomes high, in the charge and discharge in a high current, it will be disadvantageous and handling will become difficult further. Furthermore, the maximum of the width of face of a lead receives a limit with the die length of the obturation section of the lead installation section. That is, to the die length of the obturation section, if the width of face of a lead is too large, the amount of [of the obturation section] heat welding will become short, and exfoliation of the obturation section will become easy to take place. Then, in order to prevent exfoliation of heat joining of the obturation section, as for the width of face of a lead, it is desirable [when the die length of the obturation section of the lead

installation section is set to Lmm, since a positive-electrode lead and a negative-electrode lead are attached in this obturation section, width of face of each lead is not made to L/2mm or more, but] to carry out to or less 3L/8.

[0026] And [whether the current collection lead joined to the positive-electrode plate is the metal of the thermal conductivity of 100kcal / (m-hrand**) more than, and] [whether the current collection lead joined to the negative-electrode plate is the metal of the thermal conductivity of 70kcal / (m-hrand**) more than, and] Or as a current collection lead joined to the negative-electrode plate, thermal conductivity uses the metal of 70kcal / (m-hrand**) more than. And by using the metal of the thermal conductivity of 100kcal / (m-hrand**) more than as a current collection lead joined to the positive-electrode plate Since the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which used the saccate cell case which becomes this invention can emit the heat out of a cell effectively through a lead when a certain generation of heat arises in a cell, the safety at the time of overcharge becomes high.

[0027] Since this invention has contained the generation-of-electrical-energy element in the software case of the shape of a thin sheet like a metal lamination resin film, it is excellent in airtightness, and can cancel the complicatedness of a sealing process, and cheap manufacture and lightweight-ization of it are attained.

[0028] In addition, since a cell is excellent in airtightness, the airtightness of the hard case itself does not become a problem like before. So, since it can consider as the prefabricated frame structure of an one-touch type, manufacture of a cell pack can be made very easy. Furthermore, since the terminal for external instrument connection by which insert molding was carried out to the cell stowage container is formed, reduction of a manufacturing cost is made still further to the easy-ized list of a production process.

[0029] In this invention, although polyethylene was described as an example as the quality of the material of the heat welding of a metal lamination resin film, this can use thermoplastic polymeric materials, such as polypropylene and polyethylene terephthalate.

[0030] Moreover, the lamination case fabricated in the shape of an envelope by carrying out heat welding of the metal lamination resin film as a saccate cell case, What carried out heat welding of the four sides of the metal lamination resin sheet of two sheets, and the thing which folded the sheet of one sheet in two and carried out heat welding of the three sides, Metal lamination resin film cases of all configurations, such as a lamination case where a generation-of-electrical-energy element is put into what carried out press forming of the metal lamination resin sheet, and was made into the shape of a cup, can be used.

[0031] As an electrolytic-solution solvent used for the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which becomes this invention, polar solvents, such as ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, dimethyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, gamma-butyrolactone, a sulfolane, dimethyl sulfoxide, an acetonitrile, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, 1, 2-dimethoxyethane, 1, 2-diethoxy ethane, a tetrahydrofuran, 2-methyl tetrahydrofuran, dioxolane, and methyl acetate, or such mixture may be used.

[0032] Moreover, as lithium salt which dissolves in an organic solvent, salts or such mixture, such as LiPF6, LiClO4, LiBF4, LiAsF6, LiCF3CO2, LiCF3SO3, and LiN (SO2CF3)2, LiN (SO2CF2CF3)2, LiN (COCF3)2, LiN (COCF2CF3)2, are sufficient.

[0033] Moreover, as a separator of the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which becomes north invention, what sank the electrolytic solution into the insulating polyethylene fine porosity film, the gel electrolyte which made the solid polymer electrolyte and the solid polymer electrolyte contain the electrolytic solution can be used. Moreover, you may use it combining the insulating fine porosity film, an insulating solid polymer electrolyte, etc. Furthermore, when using the porosity solid polymer electrolyte film as a solid polymer electrolyte, the electrolytic solution made to contain in a macromolecule may differ from the electrolytic solution made to contain in pore.

[0034] Furthermore, as a compound which can occlusion emit a positive-electrode ingredient slack lithium, the multiple oxide and the oxide which has a tunnel-like hole expressed with an empirical formula LixMO2 or LiyM 2O4 (however, M transition metals, 0<=x<=1, and 0<=y<=2), and the metal chalcogen ghost of the layer structure can be used as an inorganic compound. As the example, LiCoO2, LiNiO2, LiMn 2O4, Li2Mn 2O4, MnO2 and FeO2, V2O5, V6O13, TiO2, and TiS2 grade

are mentioned. Moreover, as an organic compound, conductive polymers, such as the poly aniline, etc. are mentioned, for example. Furthermore, an inorganic compound and an organic compound may not be asked, but the various above-mentioned active materials may be mixed and used. [0035] furthermore, a negative electrode -- an ingredient -- as a compound -- the alloy of aluminum, Si, Pb, Sn, Zn, Cd, etc. and a lithium, and LiFe2 -- lithium nitrides, such as carbonaceous ingredients, such as O3, WO2, transition-metals oxide of MoO2 grade, graphite, and carbon, and Li5 (Li3N), metal lithium foils, or such mixture may be used. [0036]

[Example] Next, this invention is explained with reference to a drawing based on a suitable example.

[Example 1] <u>drawing 1</u> is drawing having shown the appearance of the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery which becomes this invention. In <u>drawing 1</u>, 1 is a nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery and, for 2, as for the heat welding of a metal lamination resin film case, and 5, a metal lamination resin film case, and 3 and 4 are [a positive-electrode lead and 6] negative-electrode leads. The electrode group which consists of a positive-electrode plate, a separator, and a negative-electrode plate contained the metal lamination resin film with the electrolytic solution (illustration abbreviation) of a non-drainage system in the laminate film case 2 which comes to carry out heat welding.

[0037] The lithium cobalt multiple oxide was used for positive active material. The above-mentioned lithium cobalt multiple oxide holds a positive-electrode plate as an active material to a charge collector. A charge collector is aluminium foil with a thickness of 20 micrometers. The positive-electrode plate mixed the polyvinylidene fluoride 6 section which is a binder, and the acetylene black 3 section which is an electric conduction agent with the active material 91 section, and after adding N-methyl pyrrolidone suitably and preparing in the shape of a paste, it manufactured it by applying and drying to both sides of the charge collector ingredient. The dimension of a positive-electrode lead was made into width of face of 3mm, the thickness of 100 micrometers, and die length of 10mm of the part which has come out to the exterior of a case.

[0038] The negative-electrode plate was manufactured by applying what mixed the graphite (graphite) 92 section as a host substance, and the polyvinylidene fluoride 8 section as a binder to both sides of a charge collector, added N-methyl pyrrolidone to them suitably, and was prepared in the shape of a paste, and drying. The charge collector of a negative-electrode plate used copper foil with a thickness of 14 micrometers. The dimension of a negative-electrode lead was made into width of face of 3mm, the thickness of 100 micrometers, and die length of 10mm of the part which has come out to the exterior of a case.

[0039] Ethylene carbonate: diethyl carbonate in which a separator considers as the polyethylene fine porosity film, and the electrolytic solution contains LiPF6 [one mol //]l. = it considered as the mixed liquor of 3:7 (volume ratio).

[0040] The thickness of 180 micrometers, width of face of 49mm, and a separator were [the thickness of 25 micrometers, width of face of 53mm, and a negative-electrode plate] 51mm in 170 micrometers in thickness, and width of face, and after the positive-electrode plate piled up the dimension of a plate in order and wound it around an ellipse whirl to the perimeter centering on the winding core of the shape of a rectangle of polyethylene, it contained it in the metal lamination resin film case.

[0041] <u>Drawing 2</u> shows the A-A' cross section of the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. In <u>drawing 2</u> 5 A positive-electrode lead, a polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film with a thickness [for / 6 / the surface protections of the outermost layer in a negative-electrode lead and 10] of 12 micrometers, 11 is aluminium foil with a thickness [as a barrier layer] of 9 micrometers, and 12 is an acid denaturation polyethylene (PE) layer with a thickness [as a heat joining layer] of 100 micrometers. The laminate film case for airtight obturation was set to 10 from 11 and 12, and the PET film 10 for surface protections of the outermost layer and the aluminium foil 11 as a barrier layer are pasted up with urethane system adhesives.

[0042] Moreover, in <u>drawing 2</u>, 13 is a glue line, 14 is an electrolytic-solution barrier layer, and the positive-electrode lead 5 and the negative-electrode lead 6 paste up the 100-micrometer acid denaturation medium-density-polyethylene layer which forms the glue line 13 with a metal, and

prepare a 70-micrometer Eval resin (Kuraray ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymerization resin) layer in the outside as an electrolytic-solution barrier layer 14. Good airtightness will be acquired if these are pasted up in piles like <u>drawing 2</u>.

[0043] As the quality of the material of a lead, the cell which used aluminum for the positive electrode and used copper for the negative electrode to No.1-1 and a positive electrode Nickel-plating copper, The cell which used the cell which used copper for the negative electrode for No.1-2 and a positive electrode, and used nickel for aluminum and a negative electrode to No.1-3 and a positive electrode Aluminum, The cell which used the cell which used the cell which used stainless steel (SUS304) for the negative electrode for No.1-4 and a positive electrode, and used titanium for aluminum and a negative electrode for No.1-5 and a positive electrode, and used copper for nickel and a negative electrode was set to No.1-6.

[0044] Thus, the lamination cell of nominal capacity 500mAh was made as an experiment. Except that the quality of the materials of the metal which forms a [example 2] positive-electrode lead and a negative-electrode lead differed, the same lamination cell as an example 1 was manufactured.

[0045] The cell which used the cell which used the cell which used nickel for the positive electrode and used nickel for the negative electrode for No.2-1 and a positive electrode as the quality of the material of a lead, and used stainless steel (SUS304) for nickel and a negative electrode for No.2-2 and a positive electrode, and used titanium for nickel and a negative electrode was set to No.3-3. Except that the width of face of a [example 3] positive-electrode lead and a negative-electrode lead differed, the same lamination cell as cell No.1-1 of an example 1 was manufactured. [0046] The cell which set to No.3-2 and 2.5mm the cell which set to No.3-1 and 2mm the cell which set width of face of a lead to 1.5mm also with forward and a negative electrode was set to No.3-3. Except that the thickness of a [example 4] positive-electrode lead and a negative-electrode lead differed, the same lamination cell as cell No.1-1 of an example 1 was manufactured. [0047] The cell which set to No.4-3,520micrometer the cell which set to No.4-2,500micrometer the cell which set to No.4-1 and 50 micrometers the cell which set thickness of a lead to 40 micrometers also with forward and a negative electrode was set to No.4-4.

[0048] In order to compare the safety of the lamination cell of examples 1-4, in 25 degrees C, it overcharged to 1A/10V. The result is shown in Table 1. [0049]

[Table 1]

| 電池 | 正極リード | | | | 負極リード | | | | 過充電 |
|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|--------|
| No. | 材質 | 熟伝 | 幅 | 厚さ | 材質 | 熱伝 | 幅 | 厚さ | 試験 |
| | | 導率 | mm | μm | | 導率 | mm | μm | 結果 |
| 1-1 | Al | 140 | 3 | 100 | Cu | 290 | з | 100_ | 破裂発火なし |
| 1-2 | Ni 194 Cu | 290 | 3 | 100 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 1-3 | Al | 140 | 3 | 100 | Ni | 78 | 3 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 1-4 | Al | 140 | 3 | 100 | SUS | 20 | 3 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 1-5 | Al | 140 | 3 | 100 | Ti | 15 | 3 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 1-6 | Ni | 78 | 3 | 100 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 100 | 破製発火なし |
| 2-1 | Ni | 78 | 3 | 100 | Ni | 78 | 3 | 100 | 発火 |
| 2-2 | Ni | 78 | 3 | 100 | SUS | 20 | 3 | 100 | 発火 |
| 2-3 | Ni | 78 | 3 | 100 | Ti | 15 | 3 | 100 | 発火 |
| 3-1 | Al | 140 | 1.5 | 100 | Cu | 290 | 1.5 | 100 | 発火 |
| 3-2 | Al | 140 | 2 | 100 | Cu | 290 | 2 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 3-3 | Al | 140 | 2.5 | 100 | Cu | 290 | 2.5 | 100 | 破裂発火なし |
| 4-1 | Al | 140 | 3 | 40 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 40 | 破裂発火なし |
| 4-2 | Al | 140 | 3 | 50 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 50 | 破裂発火なし |
| 4-3 | Al | 140 | 3 | 500 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 500 | 破裂発火なし |
| 4-4 | Al | 140 | 3 | 520 | Cu | 290 | 3 | 520 | 破裂 |

[0050] Note The unit of thermal conductivity is kcal/(mh-rand**).

Table 1 shows that the cell of No.1-1-1-6, 3-2, 3-3, and 4-1 to 4-3 is excellent in the safety at the time of overcharge as compared with the cell of example No.2-1-2-3, 3-1, and 4-4.

[0051] Here, in order to clarify the cause which brought the above-mentioned result, the cell of example No.1-1-4-4 was charged by current 1A, when terminal voltage was set to 5.8V, charge was suspended, and dismantling investigation of these cells was performed under the dry ambient atmosphere.

[0052] Consequently, in the element of the cell of example No.1-1-1-6, 3-2, 3-3, and 4-1 to 4-4, although the separator was maintaining white equivalent to the time of manufacturing a cell, by example No.2-1-2-3 and 3-1, the separator which had countered near the negative-electrode lead had become transparence. Moreover, in the example 2-3, the separator which had countered near the positive-electrode lead had become transparence.

[0053] Discoloration of such a separator has suggested once that cell temperature rose to near the melting point of a separator at the time of overcharge. That is, since the cell of example No.2-1-2-3 and 3-1 had the low thermal conductivity of a positive-electrode lead or a negative-electrode lead and the exoergic rate in a cell was larger than the rate of the heat dissipation performed by lead, it is thought as compared with the cell of example No.1-1-1-6, 3-2, 3-3, and 4-1 to 4-4 that cell temperature rose. For this reason, by the cell of example No.2-1-2-3 and 3-1, cell temperature reaches even the autolysis temperature of positive active material, causes heat flight, and is imagined to be what has the low safety at the time of overcharge.

[0054] Moreover, although the cell of No.4-4 did not have the problem in heat conduction of a lead, since the die length for a heat welding was inadequate, the cell exploded also in the slight rise of internal pressure. Moreover, in the overcharge trial, although the problem did not have the cell of No.4-1, its mechanical strength of a lead part was weak, and, in handling or connection with other devices, it caused the problem.

[0055] As mentioned above, the thickness of a negative-electrode lead and a positive-electrode lead was [width of face] 2mm or more in 50 micrometers or more 500 micrometers or less, and when the

thermal conductivity of a positive-electrode lead was [the thermal conductivity of 100kcal / (mhrand**) above, and a negative-electrode lead] 70kcal / (mhrand**) above, it turned out that the nonaqueous electrolyte rechargeable battery excellent in the safety at the time of overcharge is obtained.

[0056]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the heat is effectively emitted to the cell exterior through a lead when generation of heat arises inside a cell by using the positive-electrode lead and negative-electrode lead which become this invention, the safing of a cell can be secured, and it becomes possible about lightweight-izing and thin-shape-izing of a nonaqueous electrolyte cell further, and is useful as components of a portable electronic device.

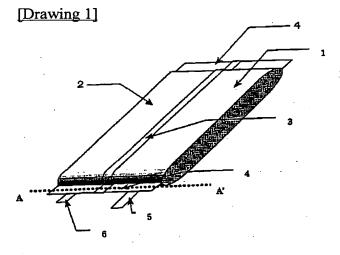
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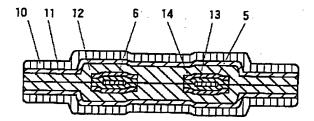
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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
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DRAWINGS



[Drawing 2]



[Translation done.]